THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,336, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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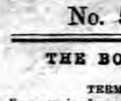

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J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

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Bombay Green, 26th July 1862.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK will be held, under Section XXXVI. of Act III. of 1840, in the Bank Office in the Fort, on Monday, the 4th day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the Directors will have the pleasure to submit a Statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th ultimo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 15th July 1862.

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NOTICE—My Brother, Mr. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the attendance of the Shareholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 18th July 1862. Secretary.

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Lahore, July 15, 1862.

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Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846,

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his Profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," so there are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory are now prepared to execute at a few days notice, orders are made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of White chapel), London.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.	
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14	p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13	„ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13	„ „
Laced	Patent Shoes	9	„ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EHIBITION:—

Eastern Transept.
The Native from the Eastern Dome.
Ditto. ditto. Western Dome.
The Throne.
Brazilian and Grecian Courts,
Fruit Courts No. 1 and 2.
View in the Japanese Courts.
The Foreign Picture Gallery, No. 1 and 2.
Venus by Gibson.
La Tiglia de Sian-Sabrino Salvine, Sculp.
La Sposade I' Indovina. L. Guglielmi, sculp.
Calvary, P. Krall, Sculp.
Pottery Court.
Sculpture. Roman Court 1 and 2.
English Picture Gallery.
Works of Art in Terra Cotta.
The Prince Consort by Noble.
Sculpture Italian Court No. 1 and 2.

A select assortment of Glass Slides with views taken by the *instantaneous* process. Also illuminated exteriors and interiors very beautifully got up.

A fine collection of Stereoscopes.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart, Row.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected. Immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Giesler's Moselle in case, containing 1 dozen each.
Do. Larose Claret „ 2 „ „
Do. Brandy „ 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in box 1 „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.

Port	„	„	3	„ „	(Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2	„ „	(Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1	„ „	
Whiskey	„	„	1	„ „	

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in ditto ditto.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.....	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...	A. DePaul..... Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...	A. DePaul..... Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...	C. Morlon... Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ...	do. ..... Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 42
CURAÇOA		„	„ 48
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 12, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 30
Do. ...Jules Robins (12 years old)		„	„ 30
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica.....		„	„ 30
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.....		„	„
Do.....Hollands in cases.....		„	„
WHISKEY .....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		„	„ 31

BEERS AND STOUT

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 28th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates close firmly for the out-going mail.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16 d. to 3/4d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16 to 3/4d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1/8 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
Ceylon	60 do. do.	Rs. 221 to 222 per [cent.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	44 p. cent	86 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4/2 do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	41 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2/2 do.	8 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Con-solidated Shares	218.3.9	2/2 do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2/2 do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2/4 do.	Nomt. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Thistle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	}	94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ... who	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf	" 16-4 to 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 7s. 6d.	to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	Nominal.	
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde	Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 26TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.

New Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 395
New Surat	"	395 to 400
New Dholleru, and Bhownagger	"	395 to 400
New Oomrawtee	"	385 to 390
New Oompta,	"	390 to 392
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	500 to 505
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	375 to 380
New Veravul	"	380 to 382
Khandeish	"	370 to 372
New Porateee	"	382 to 385
New Acoola	"	415 to 420
New Mangalore	"	390 to 392

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,595 to 1,600.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-8 to 7-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 7-14 to 8 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3 ditto	Is. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	2 ditto	Is. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto	Is. 11⅜d.	do.
Ditto on demand		Is. 11⅛d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, will be received for in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, for realization in encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Portion are requested to address the "The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE SOMBAY BRANCH, takes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.
"	4 months' sight	Is. 11⅞d.
"	3 months' sight	Is. 11⅝d.
"	2 months' sight	Is. 11⅜d.
"	1 month's sight	Is. 11⅛d.
"	On demand	Is. 11d.
On Scotland	do.	
On Ireland	do.	
Circular Notes		Is. 11⅛d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, will be received for in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, for realization in encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Portion are requested to address the "The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	Is. 11⅞d.	"
"	3 do.	Is. 11⅝d.	"
"	2 do.	Is. 11⅜d.	"
"	1 do.	Is. 11⅛d.	"
"	On demand	Is. 11d.	"
On Scotland	do.	Is. 11⅛d.	"
On Ireland	do.	Is. 11⅛d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		Is. 11⅛d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 24, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£944,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at Is. 11⅝d.	"
2 Do.	at Is. 11⅜d.	"
1 Do.	at Is. 11⅛d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at Is. 11d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	Is. 11⅞d.	do.
"	3 do.	Is. 11⅝d.	do.
"	2 do.	Is. 11⅜d.	do.
"	1 do.	Is. 11⅛d.	do.
"	on demand	Is. 11d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		Is. 11⅛d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe Is. 11⅛d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	Is.	1d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	Is.	1⅛d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	Is.	1⅛d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	Is.	1⅛d. do.
Ditto	sight ditto	Is.	1⅛d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 25	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Judda 30 June.
26	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee 24 July.
27	Victoria	Sanderson	Liverpool 15 MAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 26	Lizzy Bliss	Pierson	Moulmain.
27	Malta (s)	King	Aden and Suez.
	Arabian	Marshall	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Fazel Currim*, from Judda.—275 native pilgrims.
Per steamer *Governor Higginson* from Kurrachee.—Captain Cornwall ; Miss Edwardes ; Captain Bolton ; Lieut. Swiney ; Mr. Hogg ; 3 second class, and 53 deck.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 26TH JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—1 case Coffee, 1 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co. ; 368 pieces E. Teeth, 42 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Jewraz Luckmidass and Co.

Jacobsha.—40 case Mother O'Pearl Shells, 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Nowrojee Cowasjee.

For Liverpool.

Arabian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Forest Rights.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Lord Raglan.—17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Soomar Khanmahomed ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorang.

Candleriskerry.—61 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Teoldidass Wagjee.

Golconda.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—9 bales Cotton, 34 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Floating Light.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Zouave.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Contest.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Mary Stenhouse.—33 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., Rustomjee Shapoorjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case Tea, 1 case Pearls, 2 bundles Dry Fish, Narayen Wassewdewjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 35 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ragonath Jugunnath ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram ; 3½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunnath Ramjus ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutzur ; 9 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allalubhoy Habibbhoy ; 10 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, 1 box Siver Dollars, Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy ; 1 box Surat Silk Piece Goods ; 1 parcel Samples, Jamsetjee Merwanjee ; 6 boxes Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassum.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 1 box Silver Dollars, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Singapore*—33 boxes Company Rupees, 2,00,000, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore*—1 Stationery, Agra Bank ; 1 box Silk Piece Goods, 25 pieces, Mohund Esaac.

Good Success.—18 boxes Europe Sulphur, 44 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
*246	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
564	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	... Bombay.
*129	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Smiley ...	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Tr llope ...	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Under orders for Bombay.
	265 Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belon ...	Under orders for Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat).....	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Under orders for Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	... River Indus.
385	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White.....	... Bombay.
1256	Prince Arthur, (screw), ...	... Under orders of transfer to the Bengal Gove nment.
*	335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	... River Indus.
950	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
358	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
1008	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Nicholls	... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019 Behar, Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.

851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
540 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

736 Adeline, Texas—Volkert Brothers.
438 Christopho Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brtohers.
585 Napoleon III., Versmeo.
401 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.
463 Alice Maud—S. Tyabjee & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	April 14
936	Caduceus, Cass.....	June 26
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
783	Clyde, Jourdan .....E. Bates & Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie ...	
766	Coromandel, Thompson...	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
826	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
766	Empress of India, Thompson.	June 30
1057	Glorians, Vaile ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.	
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour	
1354	Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co.	April 25
1182	Indore (s) Jarman	May 26
1108	James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brown. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates.	
694	Robert Litson, Brough....Finlay, Scott & Co.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn	June 15
817	Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co.	June 15
962	Tyburnia, Cook	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pare ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA BENTINCK AND KURRACHEE.

704	Phœbe Dunbar.—Campbell Mitchie & Co.	Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

475	Freya,.....A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1183	Admiral Lyons, Tessan.Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.....	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee.	June 11
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray.Forbes & Co.	April 26
1005	Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Sea.....	
1134	Epaminondas.....	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	June 16
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson	May 17
974	Glen Mosarch, Lewis ...	May 19
968	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	
1360	Hewden, Verrill.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 20
1306	Inkerman.....Coupland & Co.	May 18
726	Jalawar, Webster .....Coupland & Co.	
1072	James Livesay, Broad ...J. P. Cornforth & Co.	May 26
1243	Labrador, Quinn .....(put back.)—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
855	Lady Havelock, Neill ...	May 5
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson...George S. King & Co.	May 5
1104	Malakoff, Harris	
1075	Natolia, Macguire	
1081	Pelinurus, Tegan.....	
1008	Peerless, Flovin.....	June 10
578	Ralston, Macfarlane	June 18
908	Rosalie, Williams ...Lyon Brothers.	June 17
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee	Apr. 26
1050	Shaftesbury Bennison.....	May 19
936	Sillery, McAuley	May 19
960	Sea Horse, Banks .....J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1700	The Duke, Hawkins .....J. Tanner & Co.	April 20
161	Talavera, Blair	
783	Victoria, Sanderson .....John Clover & Co.	March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1030	Albatross, Pollock	
1340	Amoor, Potts .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 14
1045	Palmerston, Wilson.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers ...	March 15
1003	Azuline, Manson.....John Clover & Co.	Feb. 17
1095	Beeston Castle, Corney ...Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Feb. 8
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost	May 17
850	Clarendon, Main .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright .....Martin Young & Co.	Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly .....John Clover & Co.	April 21
1564	Harmonides, Moran.....Grady and Sorabjee.	June 19
810	James Jardine, Lermont ..	April 24

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black .....W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes	
844	Lucy A Barriet.....	
419	Nanzig, Gibson.	
680	Ville de Onerbourg.....	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059	Charles, Pollybank.....	
929	Misouri, Calhoun ...	Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	

FROM SWANSEA,

	Nansing, Gibson.....	May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117	Edmund Kaye	May 27
1197	Witch of the Wave	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.

1260	Earl of Elgin.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869	Albert Edward, Mason...	April 30
880	Alipore	April 20

FROM BEYPORE.

640	Sarah, Love.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

629	Caledonian, Mcmillan ...	
917	Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 16
930	General Neil, Clarke ...	June 27
*962	Ino, Moodie.....	May 1
799	Lord Brougham, Herring.	
761	Sailor, Prince	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789	Anne Mary, Jessymon ...Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8

FROM CHINA.

1360	Countess of Elgin.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

644	Carnatic	

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Duke of Wellington	
	Glen Isla.....	
	Peerless

did not understand; but which, from the noise and gesticulations made by the messenger, he believed to be a warrant for his apprehension, and did not find out the mistake until he met with some one who was able to interpret it; when it was found to be a communication intended to nullify the one that he had previously received in English, and stating that that letter was null and void, which he was modestly requested its return, with which request Mr. Smales very properly refused to comply. He then came on to Bombay, the Police having orders not to further molest him. Mr. Smales has in his possession a certificate from the Adjutant General of the Army addressed to him, by order of Sir W. Mansfield, certifying that all the accounts are correct, and complimenting him on the manner in which they have been kept. The continued persecution of this unfortunate gentleman, shows that there is a malicious *animus* still existing against him in the Military Authorities at Mhow. If there was any just cause for the arrest of Mr. Smales on the road, he should not have been released until the matter had been investigated; and if there was no cause for the arrest, as it seems there was not, then the Military Authorities at Mhow have committed themselves in a manner which they will of course be called upon to explain.

We have made this statement in justice to Mr. Smales; but we do not wish to be considered as having expressed in it any opinion on the finding of the Court Martial. We shall make that the subject of remark hereafter.

SIR CHARLES WOOD has evidently now called in the wisest teachers to instruct him on the cotton question. In his speech on the growth of cotton in India, delivered in the House of Commons on the 19th June, he expressed his "concurrence with those who think that it is impossible at any time to overrate the importance of this subject, both to England and to India;" and he fully admitted that "the existence of what has been not inaptly called the cotton famine—the want of materials, and the consequent want of employment, for the population of Lancashire—now makes this subject one of ten times greater importance than ever." As stated by Mr. Smith, who called the attention of the House of Commons to this important subject;—"The cotton manufacture was the greatest industry that had ever existed in any age or country." He explained this statement by a reference to the estimate formed by Mr. Bazley, member for Manchester, that "if the cotton goods produced in this country were the work of hand labor instead of machinery, 160,000,000 people would be required to manufacture the same quantity as 1,500,000 persons now produced with the aid of machinery." As explaining the importance of this industry to Britain, Mr. Bazley said, in his speech on the same occasion, that "if the cotton industry of this country were altogether suppressed, the loss of revenue would exceed 20,000,000*l.*" By the cutting off of that source of supply on which this great industry chiefly depended, a very serious dearth of materials and of employment had arisen. Mr. Bazley declared his conviction that "until Parliament gave encouragement to the cultivation of cotton in our possessions abroad, the distress which now existed in the North would increase in intensity, and would scarcely be borne with patience by those who were now suffering, without complaint, privations of an almost unexampled character." He stated, moreover, that "the continuation of the present distress for twelve months would result in a loss to the exchequer of 10,000,000*l.*" Now, for one quarter of that enormous loss, inevitable in case the distress continues, protection might be secured to the interests of the revenue, and restoration to the prosperity and happiness of large masses of the people. Whose duty is it to come forward now to accomplish these great ends? It is not, as Mr. Bazley seems to think, the duty of Government alone; nor have Government, as Sir Charles Wood thinks, done all that could be expected from them, so that it may justly leave all the rest to private enterprise. Government and private enterprise must combine their efforts, must unite in offering inducements to the ryots to grow cotton upon a larger scale. Should Government do everything that they possibly could do, yet without purchasers on the spot and some guarantee for a permanent market and remunerative prices, the ryots would not plant more cotton, nor would they, indeed, be doing justice to themselves in doing so. But what we refer to as indicating that Sir Charles Wood, is now receiving his lessons on this subject from the wisest teachers is such language as the following:—"My hon. friend has referred to the inferior quality of the cotton grown in some districts, and I believe that the purchasers of cotton in India are the persons mainly responsible for the bad quality of that staple. They contract for a certain weight of cotton, and do not trouble themselves about the quality, and I have had complaints from persons who have taken pains to clean their cotton that their money has been thrown away because they could get no better price for good and clean cotton than they could for the dirtiest and worst kinds. I saw it stated in a Bombay paper that in Berar the ryots, even now, were ignorant of the great want of cotton that exists in this country. The native intermediate men do not feel inclined to give that information, and, therefore, I am afraid that from that quarter at present we cannot expect any increased supply of Cotton. I am satisfied, however, that all that is wanted to secure a good supply of cotton is to insure a fair price and a permanent demand. The Collector of Madras in a late report says:—'I am convinced from my own experience that if a remunerative price is tendered on the spot, anything may be grown, although the existence of the most profitable market, if it is not close at hand, seems to offer no inducement to the ryot to depart from his usual custom.' That opinion is universal, and I am glad to find that those interested in the production of cotton are about to avail themselves of the facilities for sending out agents to India who may be brought into communication with the ryots, and by the distribution of American seeds and improved implements, may induce them to grow larger and better crops." These are the very doctrines that we have all along inculcated on this subject, and is almost the *ipsissima verba* which we have employed in propounding them. It is well known that local cotemporaries have not been content with merely opposing these views, but have thought themselves warranted in abusing us roundly for enforcing them. Being always sure of our ground, however, we cared for none of these things, so far as we ourselves were concerned; and, indeed, very little so far as the cotton interest was concerned, because we saw that it was not being much influenced or misled by such misrepresentations, and knew that it would soon find out that those who sought to mislead it were blind guides. Such is the result. Improved methods of growing the important staple and of preparing it for market, and European agents in direct communication with the ryots, will soon prove that the small quantity and inferior quality of our Indian cotton are not the fault of our Indian ryots, climate or soil. What is the fact at this very day? The cotton, that was selling in Bombay a few days ago for Rs. 450 a candy, did not cost the first buyers of it more than about Rs. 80 a candy—that is, the ryots did not realize more than that price for it. They sold it to the *village* dealer at about Rs. 80 a candy. The village dealer sold it to the *town* dealer at a small advance. The town dealer sold it to the *Bunder* dealer (so called) at a small advance. The Bunder dealer sold it to the *Bombay* dealer at a small advance. The Bombay dealer sold it to the merchant at the fabulous price above-mentioned. With respect to one division of the country, from which a very large portion of our cotton supply comes, we know that what we have just stated in regard to the number of hands through which the cotton passes is perfectly true. The ryot has made nothing out of the unprecedented rise in price in the Bombay and Liverpool markets. He is profoundly ignorant of the state of these markets—designedly kept in ignorance of the great demand for the produce of his fields. It stands to reason, then, that if European agents were in direct communication with the ryots it would be vastly better for the ryots, and for the merchants—indeed, for the whole cotton interest. Great and marvellous changes await the cotton interest of America, England, and India. Providence has taken the matter in hand. Lancashire will no longer be allowed to be "indirectly the great slave-owner of the world, long after England has freed the last of her own slaves." The cotton supply of the world will no longer be allowed to centre where it can only be fostered by the slave trade. India will no longer be allowed to be deprived of her trade in cotton wool and cloth by a combination between actual slave-traders, and indirect slave-owners for that purpose. The actual slave-traders have now proved false to the indirect slave-owners whom they seduced, and the indirect slave-owners now turn their eyes in search of relief to that very India which they betrayed, and claim her help. She will help them if they will give her some guarantee against future betrayal.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 25th July 1862.

READ the following letter from Dr. G. Birdwood, Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, dated 1st May 1862, No. 19A.

I have the honor to submit the following very brief report on the Government Central Museum for the year 1861-62.

2. A printed copy of the Catalogue of Vegetable Raw produce I mentioned in my last report as ready for the Press accompanies this letter.

3. I have the pleasure to inform Government that the cost of printing it has been voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee, a Bhatia merchant, well known as a zealous supporter of all measures for the intellectual and moral advancement of his fellow-countrymen.

4. Of the edition published at his expense 75 copies are reserved for Government, 25 copies have been presented to myself, and the remainder will be available to the public.

Donations to the Museum.

5. The contributions made to the Museum during the past year have been of great value and interest.

6. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir presented a large collection of shells, minerals, and fossils, all named and catalogued by Fennant.

7. It had been ordered from England for the Native Library at Sattara. Not being properly appreciated there, it was offered for sale, and on my drawing Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir's attention to the collection, he at once forwarded me a cheque for Rupees 475 for its purchase and transport to Bombay.

8. From another Parsee gentleman, who desired that his name might not be mentioned, I have received the first two instalments of Economic collections he is making for the Museum at the various ports of the Archipelago, China and Japan, with which he is commercially connected. Those received are from Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, and consist of a great variety of articles, including a complete series of teas, and the curious apparatus used in smoking opium by the Chinese. The value of the articles already received is about Rupees 500. This gentleman has also given me an order for eight cases for the Museum to be made without any regard to the cost, as illustrations of the Blackwood carving of Bombay. I do not, however, intend availing myself of this most generous order until the Victoria Museum is near completion.

9. From the Cape Government I have received an instructive collection of the woods, grains, and more valuable drugs of that Colony, named and catalogued by the well known botanist Doctor Pappe.

10. From Aden, through the kind exertions of Captain Playfair, I have received samples of many of the interesting products of Arabia and the Troglodyte Coast. Amongst others, the Kororima cardamon of Abyssinia and a large collection of gums and gum resins. Captain Playfair has also sent me cuttings of the Olibanum trees found in the Soumali country; and when these flower I am under the impression that it will be found that two new species of Amyrids besides the one already described, yield African Olibanum. I refer to these at page 263 of my Catalogue.

11. In these enquiries at Aden and elsewhere I am striving to obtain information on Eastern products, which is stated by Sir William J. Hooker to be required in the Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.

Miscellaneous.

12. Rain returns from every Talooka of the Presidency were prepared in the Museum Office during the last monsoon, and published weekly in the *Government Gazette*. These returns are to be continued every moonsoon. Tables were also prepared showing the mean monthly rain fall at the principal Cities and Stations of the Government, calculated from observations extending from January A.D. 1852 to September A.D. 1861, inclusive; and the mean maxima and minima of the Thermometer at the same Stations and Cities, from observations extending over ten years. These were prepared for Mr. Cassel's work on Cotton.

13. The Office was also very much engaged in receiving and forwarding the collections of this Presidency for the Exhibition of 1862. But I refer here to my connection with the Central Committee for the Exhibition only to submit a proposal to Government that has long occupied my attention.

14. Of all the articles sent to the Exhibition, not a tenth part were gratuitously exhibited, Government having had to purchase the great bulk. Even in Bombay amongst the most intelligent manufacturers I could not get any to exhibit on their own account. This arose chiefly from the distance at which the Exhibition was held. The persons I spoke with could not understand what profit it could be to them to send their manufactures to London. The benefits to be derived from an Exhibition may be reasonably said, therefore, to have been in a great measure lost by the people of this Presidency. It has occurred, therefore, to me to suggest that a local exhibition should be held in Bombay itself, which would probably draw *bonâ-fide* exhibitors also from Ceylon, Singapore, Madras and Calcutta, and perhaps even Australia. I would propose its being opened in November 1863. Government, I believe, need be at no expense beyond setting and fitting up the shed, and the ground rent and entrance money would, it may be presumed, fully reimburse them. Should Government be favorable to the project, a preliminary Committee might be at once appointed to report upon it, and to advise the measures for giving it effect.

Victoria Museum.

15. Great progress has been made during the past year with the Victora Museum. The site has been fixed, the plan adopted, and the building actually commenced, although the ceremony of the formal foundation has been postponed to a more convenient season.

16. The site fixed on is a portion of the Mount Estate, just opposite the Water Works Office (Freelands). Ever since Government gave up the Mount to the Agri-Horticultural Society, I have felt it to be the best site for the Museum. But in deference to the wishes of the Victoria Museum Committee, I would have advanced nothing in its favour while there was a possibility of Government giving up the Esplanade. The gradual extension of Bombay will very soon place the Mount in the centre of Bombay, and the Museum being there combined with the Horticultural Gardens will not fail to attract visitors. The building is 77 feet long, 81 feet broad, and 69 feet high, and is generally in the Italian style. It consists of a centre, of two floors, and four slightly protruding wings of three floors. Both the lower and upper windows of the centre are arched, the former having rusticated piers between, and the latter Corinthian columns in high relief. The ground floor rests on a plinth 3 feet high, and continuous round the building: the entablature over the Corinthian columns an open worked parapet, carrying terra cotta vases. The wings are in plainer style, with square shaped windows. The two floors of the centre of the building will be reserved for exhibition room: the wings will be used for office.

17. The building is designed by Mr. Tracey, Civil Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of Government should be communicated to Dr. Birdwood for his useful work on Vegetable Products, and he should be requested to communicate to Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee the acknowledgment of Government for the very useful service rendered by him to the public in enabling Dr. Birdwood to publish the work.

2. Dr. Birwood should be requested also to acknowledge in suitable terms the valuable donations reported in paragraphs 5 to 11. Copies of his report should be sent by the Secretary to the donors named by him.

3. Dr. Birdwood should be requested to arrange for continuing the Returns described in paragraph 12.

4. The suggestion in paragraph 14 is, in the opinion of Government, a very good one, and Dr. Birdwood should be requested to give further details of what he would propose.

5. The Report, and the Resolution on it, should be placed in the Editors' room.

Ordered, that copies of the above be forwarded to the Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and Captain Playfair.

2. Dr. Birdwood is requested to forward a copy of the above to the Parsee gentleman referred to in paragraph 8 of his report.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 25*th July*, 6-25 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 25*th July*, 12-30 A.M.

The *Coromandel* sailed for Bombay,

MADRAS, 27*th July*, 4 P.M.

THE steamer *Simla* anchored from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

25*th July*, 4-12 P.M.

Government Paper, four per cent., six and quarter to six and half discount.

Five per cent., four and three quarter to five premium.

Five and a half per cent., twelve to twelve and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and three-eighths nominal.

Freight to London, deadweight, fifty to sixty shillings.

Jute and Cotton, seventy-five shillings

Seeds, seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, six rupees and ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds thirty-two inches, two rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, seven annas and three pies per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, excited, clothing quiet.

Market for Twist, excited.

WE have just heard that the capital charges against the the Rao Sahib have been thrown out, as unproved. The miscreant therefore escapes with his life.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 22.

A FRIEND sends us the following Roster of Regiments in India for Home—drawn out as we are assured according to good authority:—

Roster of Regiments in India for Home.

92nd Highlanders, 74th Highlanders, 13th 1st Battalion, 69th Regiment, 68th Light Infantry, 43rd Light Infantry, 48th Regiment, 71st H. Light Infantry, 52nd Light Infantry, 81st Regiment, 28th Regiment, 89th Regim-nt, 66th Regiment, 72nd Highlanders, 54th Regiment, 56th Regiment, 18th 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment, 97th Regiment, 20th 1st Battalion, 98th Regiment, 57th Regiment, 34th Regiment, 94th Regiment. Rifle Brigade 2nd Battalion, 42nd Royal Highlanders, 27th Inniskillings, 35th Regiment, 46th Regiment, 91st Regiment, 33rd Regiment, 90th Light Infantry, 82nd Regiment, 4th 1st Battalion, 23rd R. W. F. 1st Battalion, 93rd Highlanders, 77th Regiment, 95th Regiment, 88th Regiment, 7th Royal Fusiliers 1st Battalion, Royal Regiment 1st Battalion, 79th Highlanders, 58th Regiment, Rifle Brigade 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles 3rd Battalion.—*Id.*

ARMSTRONG GUNS.—A second instalment of light Armstrong Guns has been received at Fort William Arsenal, intended to form a mountain battery for use on the frontier. Each weighs three cwt., which is too heavy for such a purpose, the greatest weight of the guns at present dragged by the hill mules being two cwt. The first set of guns have now been fitted with carriages at Futtyghur, just as a new and superior kind of carriage has been ordered to be henceforth used. They will probably be divided between Meerut and Peshawur.—*Friend of India, July* 17.

THE Imperial Legislative Council will hold a short extra session on Saturday to meet by legislation certain difficulties which have been raised by the Charter of the High Court. As all the native members will be absent, there is no legal nor financial member, Mr. Forbes of Madras has left India, and the North-West is not longer represented by Mr. Harington the attendance of members will be scanty.—*Id.*

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

MOST untrustworthy statements have been made and rumours circulated to the effect that certain regiments have been selected for service against the Taipings in China. It is unlikely that in the present state of European and American politics either Lord Palmerston or Mr. Gladstone will add to the imperial military expenditure, especially at a time when the cry of reduction has been the watchword of the Opposition. Nor are we so sure that a large force is at present required in China. The official estimate of the strength of the Taipings shews that the Chinese villagers themselves could at once crush them if centuries of corrupt Mandarin government had not made the suffering peasantry and traders in the matter of physical courage almost as bad as Bengalees. The Taiping rebels are 900,000 strong, scattered over the three provinces of Kiang-su, Nganhui, and Chihkiang the population of which is reckoned at a hundred millions. There is thus one rebel to a hundred peaceful subjects, and of the whole body one-third are boys. In Kiang-su which is their great stronghold, including as it does their head-quarters at Nankin and the important city of Soochow, there are not more than 300,000 undisciplined robbers. We are in a position to state that no requisition or order for a force to go to China has been received from any quarter. All that is contemplated is the relief of the 5th Bombay N. I. and 22nd Punjanb Infantry now in China, whose period of foreign service has expired by two other Regiments, but what Corps are to go has not yet been determined.—*Id.*

- LOCAL.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—The two unfortunate criminals, whose death-warrants were signed on the termination of the last Criminal Sessions on charges of murder, will forfeit their lives this morning, at 8 o'clock, in front of the Common Jail.

REVD. R. M. DOMANZE is the only additional passenger per Mail Steamer *Malta*, for Suez, which left yesterday afternoon.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about ten o'clock on the night of the 24th instant, at Khara Tallao, by which part of a house belonging to Sullimon, a Borah, was destroyed. The damage done was very small indeed, only amounting to a few rupees. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been accidental.

THE following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to 15th July in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	1860. May	- 1861 May	1862 May.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	4,83,71,541	2,83,22,572	5,54,45,027
,, Bengal	1,20,12,366	1,94,39,730	1,89,05,392
,, N.W. Provinces	2,97,61,8 7	3,14,81,549	3,00,73,093
,, Punjab	1,36, 6,78	94,20,583	80,39,568
,, Bombay	4,37,27,224	3,56,67,806	3,22,58,625
,, Central Provinces	Included under N. W. P. and Govt. of India.		58,90,592
,, Deccan	Included under Govt. of India.		25,11,067
,, Madras	2,36,52,845	2,50,67,996	3,15,03,703
Totol	17,11,52,585	15,03,00,239	18,46,27,067

ONE Regiment of Jacob's Horse is to be allowed to die out. We very much doubt the policy of such a measure, especially in the present aspect of affairs on the frontier. Under any circumstance, the Sind Horse is the last Cavalry corps which should be reduced in strength. There are other Irregulars which may very well be disbanded at once whose loss will never be felt.—*Deccan Herald, July* 25.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—We have the pleasure of announcing upon good authority, that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere purposes re-visiting Sind during the ensuing cold season. None more welcome than he shall have ever stepped upon our shores.—*Our Paper, July* 22.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

A REFORM for which we have frequently called is at last about to be tried in India. The Post Office Money Order system, which has been so useful in England, is about to be introduced into Bengal under the superintendence of Mr. H. Sandeman, the Civil Paymaster. Under him is placed Mr. J. C. Ross, late Inspecting Post Master at Cuttack, as "Controller of the Money Order Office." Should the experiment succeed in Bengal, the system will be extended to other parts of India The question of fees in proportion to the distance may then be considered, meanwhile the charge will be one for remittances to all parts of the Lower Provinces. No larger sum than Rs. 100 can be sent through the Money Order Offices, the object being to afford the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money. The offices, we presume, will be attached to the various Collectorates, the Collectors being responsible to the Civil Paymaster. Unless the rules under which a Collector may refuse to issue a money order are strictly defined and published, the provision that the limit to which any one office may issue orders in a day is at the discretion of the Collector, may be abused by a lazy or discourteous official. The full details will be shortly published.

The system will not stop here, we trust. Not only should it be extended all over India, but the public should be allowed to remit small sums by money orders to England, such as would not interfere with legitimate banking operations. On an average throughout the year, it costs eight shillings and sixpence to remit to England twenty pounds through the Banks at sight. This is a tax which is felt by every Englishman in India! who has claims on him in England? The colonies enjoy this boon, why not India? Meanwhile the present instalment of reform will render it unnecessary for people in Bengal to pay a larger sum for "hoondees" than the fee will amount to, and will enable all to dispense with the risk of sending half notes and with the expense of registering letters. Our Mofussil readers will probably find the money orders to be the most convenient mode of remitting their subscriptions. The privilege remittances in the Military Department are not affected by the new system.—*Friend of India, July* 17.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th July, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 45,024.			
Amount	Rs.	24,321	1 3
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	27,743	5 4
Total...	Rs.	52,064	6 7

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 32,381.			
Amount	Rs.	18,576	2 7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	11,087	12 5
Total...	Rs.	29,663	15 0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 26th July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

ALLEGED CHARGE OF POISONING.—Mohun Hurry-sunker, a Nagur Brahmin, was charged with administering poison, supposed to be datura, to Narrondass Jugjeevundass, Nagurdass Narrondass and Dunkoo ver, woman; for the purpose of facilitating the commission of theft.

The case was first called on for investigation on the 7th instant, but in consequence of there being no prosecutor it was remanded. On the 15th instant the case was again adjourned in consequence of the illness of the prosecutor. On the 23rd instant the prisoner was again placed at the bar, when in consequence of there being no witnesses on behalf of the prosecution it was again adjourned until the 25th instant, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. Kirschner, in answer to the enquiry from the Magistrate, stated that there was no direct evidence against the prisoner.

Nagurdass Narrondass said that a writer of Dr. Bhow Dajee told them that the prisoner had adminis tered datura to them, that is—he suspected him. The witness was sick for a day and a half. There had been no robbery committed. The prisoner remained sitting there all the time. One day he was insensible, he recovered the next night. His mother was unwell for one day.

The case was then remanded for the evidence of Dr. Bhow Dajee until Saturday the 26th instant.

On the 26th instant, this day, Dr. Bhow Dajee was examined and said.—On the night of 4th instant I was called in about 11 o'clock at night to the house of the prosecutor. I found the prosecutor, his wife, and son suffering from delirium and other symptoms, when I heard that poison (datura) had been administered to them. The prisoner was sitting there. I administered an emetic to them. The prisoner was not suffering, but feigned sickness. I desired the Police to look after the prisoner. I left the case in the hands of an under-graduate. I visited them for two or three days afterwards: they all recovered.

Narrondass Jugjeevundass said.—I am a writer and live in Ramwaddy. The prisoner was my cook for four days. He was employed on 5th Ashar Soodh. On Friday the 7th instant, in the evening, we took our meals about half-past seven o'clock. Myself, my wife, and son dined. The prisoner cooked the food on the second floor in my presence—doll, rice, and vegetables. Prisoner dined first as a Brahmin. After we took our meal we became insensible. About eight o'clock or half-past eight I became first affected, then my son. I do not know what became of me. On Sunday, the third day, I recovered my senses and was on my bed at home. I lost no jewels or other property.

There being no further evidence forthcoming His Worship said that he would not be justified in retaining the prisoner any longer in custody, therefore he would discharge him on his own recognizances in Rs. 500, to appear to answer the present or any other charge that might be preferred against him.

STEALING A CHAIR.—Babajee Arjoon, was placed at the bar, and charged with stealing a chair, the property of Wassoodew Pandoorung, Esq., on Thursday the 24th instant.

Wittul Cullian, a servant in the employ of Mr. Wassoodew Pandoorung, who resides near Ramwaddy, stated that on the 24th instant at 2 o'clock, the chair was safe in the verandah of his master's house, after that it was missing. Report was made to the Police, when witness went to the chowkey and there saw the chair (produced) it was the same as the one that was missing, and was the property of his master and of the value of two rupees.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—He did not call the prisoner and promise to pay him four pies for carrying the chair.

Police Sepoy No. 65 deposed to having seen the prisoner, at the time in question, carrying the chair along the Parell road, when he stopped him. The prisoner said, at first, that he had brought it from Girgaum and was taking it to Mazagon. Then he said that he had brought it from Dobie Talao. He was then taken into custody, when enquiries were made and the owner found. It was claimed by the last witness.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the House of Correction, for three months.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

22 Henry Gamble, Official Assignee, *vs.*, Juggonnath Jaytroop, (Part heard.)

11 Doe, on the demise of Eswadabai, widow, &c. *vs.* Roe, afterwards Vowbai, widow, &c.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 23*rd July* 1862.

THE steamer *Governor Higginson*, which was advertised to leave this evening with the mails, will now start early to-morrow evening, a telegram having arrived to-day, announcing that the Bombay Mail steamer is to leave on the 26th instant, at 7 P.M. This sudden announcement has taken many here by surprise; and mercantile firms and correspondents have consequently to make the most of the little time left them for replying to last advices. The *Tilly* which left Bombay on the 18th instant, has not made her appearance as yet. The weather is very changeable, the rain still keeps off, and fears are expressed that the price of articles will rise; and that gram and grass will become scarce. Last night, the sky was very cloudy, and we made sure of a downpour, but at sunrise, the rain clouds vanished to our great disappointment. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl Canning, twenty-one minute guns were fired by the Artillery here on the parade ground, at about half-past six yesterday, the last gun firing as the sun was disappearing from the horizon. The several flags in Camp were lowered half-mast, and even the *Fakirs'* pole in the Sudder was decorated with a flag of small dimensions, which floated gently with the breeze; but whether it was in the position ordered by the authorities on the mournful occasion mentioned, it was difficult to tell. There are some alterations to be made to this elegant flagstaff without a flag, which people connect with the preparations of Mr. Berrie to have the Sudder illuminated with gas, in laudable imitation of the Bombay Gas Company with "£350,000 capital!"

A native of the Punjaub very narrowly escaped being stoned to death by a villain of the same place. Finding his victim fast asleep, the rascal raised a stone, or slab, said to be two feet square, and one of those stones on which the natives squat themselves when performing their ablutions *le belle etoile*, and taking a good aim, threw the ponderous thing on the body of the Punjaubee. With the speed of lightning he raised the stone and threw it towards a lad who was also reposing near his master, with the intention of depriving *him* also of his life. Fancying that he had accomplished the horrid deed, he was making his escape, when the Police observing his hasty retreat, overtook him, and had him taken into custody. His victims were taken to the Civil Hospital in a state of complete insensibility. The man is in a dangerous state; but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The lad received injuries of a slight nature, and is progressing favorably. The prisoner, who is safe in the Jail, will be tried at the next Sessions. The reason given by him for the murderous assault is, that the lad who was formerly his servant was lured away by the promises of money held out by the Punjaubee, with whom he was always on terms of bitter enmity. Some two weeks ago, a woman was taken to the Charitable Dispensary in a state of stupor caused by her having taken an excessive quantity of opium to rid herself of the miseries of mundane existence. She was treated successfully, and has avowed her determination not to attempt to take her life any more by such simple means, but to live contentedly with her husband and children. I am glad to notice the energetic measures adopted by the Fouzdar for the suppression of cruelty to animals. Not a few owners and drivers of animals suffering from galled necks have been summoned before this officer, and fined and warned. Complaints of the prevalence of gambling are in circulation; but the Fouzdar, who is aware of the existence of gaming-houses in the town, cannot do anything more than inflict a fine, as since December of last year, gambling has ceased to be considered penal. The Municipal Commission, having previously held a *pro re nata* meeting have published a list of articles liable to the revised rates of town duty, which will come into force from the first of August next. As regards House Assessment, it has been proposed to levy a rate of one per cent upon rentals above twenty-five rupees per month.

There are loud complaints of the manner in which the *employes* of the Sind Railway treat certain Marwadee banyans, who, it appears, have an immense quantity of goods at Kotree awaiting transmission to Kurrachee. Their property is allowed, it is said, to lay at that station for days and days; while the goods of Sindee banyans are forwarded without any detention. There must be something at the bottom of this business. It certainly reflects no credit on the officials at Kotree; but Heaven only knows what principle the Company follow in the selection of their servants. The whole establishment should be reorganized; the incompetent ousted out; and those possessing working qualifications, and familiar with the habits and customs and *language* of the natives, receive promotion. The Company is losing credit fast; and the system adopted in the transaction of business is thoroughly objectionable. A few sharp fellows would do more than a large and expensive establishment of drones.

POONA.

POONA NATIVE BOARDING SCHOOL.—The meeting alluded to in our issue of the 21st instant was numerously attended. Between three and four hundred people were assembled, all of whom seemed to take a lively interest in the animated discussion which took place. But, instead as was proposed, of having the meeting in the Poona College, it was held in Putwardhun's Warra, in proximity to the Poona College. Among the European gentlemen present, we noticed the following: Baron A. J. de H. Larpent, C.S., M. Melville, Esq., C.S., W. Russell, Esq., M.A., and W. Wordsworth, Esq., Among the native gentry present, we observed the Chief Sirdars, Sowcars and Government officials of Poona. The following is a rendering of the Mahratti speech delivered by C. R. Ovans, Esq., which elicited great applause, and was very attentively listened to by the audience. As the undertaking was one which speaks for itself, we have deemed it unnecessary to make any remarks on it. Moreover, the lucid and able manner in which the Chairman has explained the object, aim, and benefits of the Institution, has in a measure lessened our labour; and saved us the trouble of writing an editorial on the subject.—

Mr. Narrian Bhaee has asked me to attend this meeting, and say a few words in behalf of an educational scheme with which I have been to a certain extent connected. Government some little time ago sold the Shukarwara, in which School No. 2 was held, to Mr. Pudonjee, for his charitable dispensary, and have decided to make over the proceeds, viz. Rs. 4200, to the Educational Department, for a new erection, or the purchase of a City Warra. It is proposed to amalgamate the Normal School with School No. 2, and, I believe, Mr. Russell has asked Government for a bonus of Rs. 2,000, instead of Rupees 30 per mensem, hitherto paid by Government towards rentage of a building for this Establishment. The probable amount, therefore, for the new erection, or the purchase of a City Warra, amounts to Rs. 6,200. It is a question whether an entirely new building, on the site proposed, and examined by me, would not be far superior to an old warra. Old warras have the disadvantage of being confined, dark, rather delapidated, and not peculiarly well adapted for the purposes of the proposed establishment. Repairs will be necessary to a warra if taken for this purpose, and much expense required in certain alterations so as to make it suitable for our purposes. Whereas the new building will have the advantages of a fine healthy position, good light, and good water. It can be shaped also to the requirements of the establishment. In addition, however, to School No. 2, and the Normal School, it is proposed to include in this establishment a boarding-house and a mechanics' school. It is to the former that I wish to draw your attention. The scheme of having a boarding-house in Poona was proposed by Mr. Coke, a short time ago, but did not meet with that support which it was expected so good a proposal would have received. I fancy, however, that the magnitude of Mr. Coke's scheme had a good deal to do with its failure. He proposed a separate establishment for boarding fifty poor students. To pay the necessary expenses of such a scheme, he proposed raising the sum of 50,000 Rupees, the interest of which sum, invested in Government 5 per cent., would, it was calculated, after paying rent, superintendent's salary, &c. &c., leave a balance sufficient to provide for the maintainance of 50 poor boys. Our present proposal, however, to amalgamate the boarding-house with the school, will do away with a large share of the expenses calculated by Mr. Coke. For instance, superintendent's salary and rent will be struck out, and the actual boarding of the students will be the only expense incurred. It is calculated that the interest of Rs. 10,000, well invested, will be sufficient for the purpose. The necessity for an establishment of this kind has long been felt in this part of the country. Numbers of people residing in the districts, who are desirous of giving their children an English education, by sending them to the Poona College or school, cannot do so, because they cannot trust them to shift for themselves amongst strangers, unprotected and exposed to the dangerous influence of a large city. Others again cannot afford the means of a separate maintenance for their children, while studying English at the Poona College or School. To remove these difficulties, and to place English education within the grasp of those residing in the surrounding districts, it is proposed to board a certain number of students at the above establishment. Those who can afford, will have to pay for their board. Those who cannot, will receive their board gratis; the students will take their meals under the care of a native superintendent, who will have sole charge of them out of school hours, enforcing proper rules of conduct, and making all the necessary domestic arrangements in accordance with native custom and observances. The mechanics' school is intended for the use of sons of artizans residing in the city or the neighbouring districts. There will be experienced superintendents over it, whose pay will be defrayed from the Educational Department. Models, tools, and materials will be supplied from the Educational funds. The sons of carpenters, blacksmiths, braziers and masons will be instructed after the European style in the higher branches of their respective callings. Those from the districts, who cannot afford to live in the city, and prefer to remain at the establishment, be boarded gratis. If they prefer to board elsewhere, they will receive Rs. 2 per mensem instead of their board. It will not be necessary to make any such provisions for the sons of artizans who actually reside in the city. The number of pupils boarding or receiving Rs. 2 per mensem, will be limited to about 20. To provide for their expenses, it is hoped that the amount realized per mensem by their handicraft will be sufficient. In course of time, when the pupils understand their work, such receipts will probably be sufficient to give the pupils a percentage on the articles they turn out from the workshop. You are all perfectly aware how rude is the handicraft in the Mofussil, and how necessary it is to improve this important branch. Just consider how great will be the benefit if we can give the city and districts a few skilful artizans. It is to be hoped that they will be examples in the districts, and teach others what they have learnt at school. It is also to be hoped that signs of improved handicraft in the city and districts will be the rapid result of such an undertaking. The scheme is so closely connected with the city of Poona, that I hope you will take a lively interest in it. As I said before, the chief point in it, to which I wish to draw your attention, is the boarding-house. Without your hearty support it must fail. It is, I know, a part of your religion to support indigent Brahmins; and I feel sure you will be ready to aid a scheme which tends to support the poor for so good a purpose. I have discussed the question of a boarding-house at Poona with natives in the districts, and I cannot tell you with what delight they heard of a scheme which gave them the means of having their sons educated in English without the expenses of the risk and inconvenience of allowing them to remain alone in Poona. The knowledge of English and English Literature ought to be encouraged as much as possible, and this scheme, which promotes such ends, ought to meet with your hearty support. It is right that Poona, the seat of learning and wealth, and the head of the district, should take the lead in so good a scheme. In conclusion, I think I can safely say, that if the scheme be adopted, you will not only receive the thanks of hundreds, but have the gratification of feeling that you have conferred the greatest benefits on your fellow-creatures.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and the usual distribution of harguzras, pan sooparee, and utturs, the meeting separated. —*Deccan Herald, July* 25.

BENGAL.

WE hear from an authentic source that, before the next sitting of the Governor-General's Council, there will be some changes amongst the native members. Amongst others, the Maharajah of Puttialla, it is said, will not resume his seat. In all probability, the Maharajah of Kupperthulla will be asked to take his place; but if not, the Nizam of Hyderabad would not be an ineligible candidate.—*Deccan Herald, July* 25.

A CASE presenting much difficulty to the official mind, has occurred at the Presidency Pay Office within the last few days. An officer tendered a certificate of the fact that he was alive on the 10th instant, but the rules of the department required that he should show that he was in existence on the 1st of July as well, and there being nobody on the spot who would testify to the earlier fact, his "little matter" had to stand over till the additional proof could be tendered. It is not every body of course, who would like to certify that a man who has lived to bear a commission and is hale and hearty to-day, was actually in being nearly a fortnight since, but Calcutta is not without its share of good natured people, and we hope that he has got out of his dilemma. —*Hurkaru, July* 19.

THREE additional interpreters and translators have been appointed at the Sudder Court to assist the Barrister Judges, and more will shortly be appointed. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the great incre

gentlemen who entertained the views of Mrs. Malaprop on this question. Her Majesty followed the example. Feeling thoroughly coincided with interest in the marriage of the Princess Royal. The marriage we this day record is simply one of those in which England takes most pride and believes herself to excel other nations. It is a marriage of affection. The Princess Alice does not acquire by it one of those prizes which usually dazzle the eyes of Princesses and their parents, and to which the House of Cobourg has not hitherto been insensible. A dream of splendid alliance of German ascendency, of Peninsular dynasties, and of new thrones has now passed away, and the young and attractive daughter of a British Sovereign joyfully accepts the hand of a Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. His position is not such as to compel his residence in his paternal dominions, and the happy couple will probably take up their abode in England. The Queen will not lose her daughter, and the British people will gain what they thoroughly appreciate—a younger branch of the Royal Family. There will not be that utter separation which struck all so painfully when the Princess Royal left her home for the society of strangers and foreigners. In this case, for the present, the stronger attraction draws the husband from his home to dwell among ourselves.

Yet how strangely is this brightest and sweetest of occasions mixed with grief and even anxieties. When the Princess Royal passed through this metropolis, on a raw winter's morning, with the heavy flakes of snow settling on her bridal attire, no one could have guessed under what real cloud of sorrow the next Royal Marriage would be celebrated. The former marriage was compared step by step with that which had taken place in the same Chapel Royal eighteen years before. There was scarcely less splendour, and there was as little drawback. The ceremony of yesterday was at Her Majesty's marine residence, on a day snatched from mourning, with not a colour and scarce a shade of brighter hue to mark the exception to the uniform gloom. For one day, and but for one day, the few actors and guests were permitted to wear somewhat less sombre garments; for there was no concealing that the most conspicuous person in that place and on that day was he who was not there. There was no crowd of privileged spectators; no long train of bridesmaids; but such moderate and needful attendance as would be thought fit for the most retiring couple in some private walk of life. It was anything but that grand wedding which is the last hope and final triumph of the gay and thoughtless girl. No doubt the mere absence of numbers and show made small difference to those who were chiefly concerned yesterday. Still they must needs carry with them the shadow of a great bereavement, and bear witness to it for many a long month yet. The very law of human vicissitude prompts the hope that they who sow in tears may reap in joy. One hope, we will venture to say, pervades the breast of every one who reads the brief narrative of the marriage. It is that Her Majesty may find in this event, and in its happy consequences, one great consolation for her own loss and affliction.

No doubt the efforts which this happy occasion compels on Her Majesty will tend to draw her out of herself, and break what may be called the habit of sorrow. It is the universal experience that nothing lightens grief so much as having something to do which must be done, and which diverts the mind, distracts the thoughts, and gives a new turn to the ideas. A vigorous nature may at last find in action a relief from contemplation, and in a round of daily and hourly duty no space for morbid recollections. It is duty that strengthens the mind against excessive brooding, as it assuredly does against less venial temptations, against the intrusion of follies and the sway of passion. Her Majesty's children appear to inherit their father's interest in art and science; they have diligently gone the round of the Exhibition, and not disdained the mixed crowd of the shilling days. Report speaks well of their good-nature, their unaffectedness, their ready sympathy, their invariable politeness, and other qualities indispensable to the proper discharge of an exalted position. They have now to be assisted and encouraged in the duties of that public life which England ruthlessly imposes upon all rank, station, wealth, and power. They are happy, indeed, in having a field of duty found to hand, when so many are asking for something to do, and asking in vain. We do not let Princes and Princesses sleep at their post. After a brief period of retirement and quiet we trust to find that the Throne has repaired its losses, and that England is not without men and women born in the highest state, and glad to take their turn of duty with all the rest.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD *NOT* A REASON WHY GOLD SHOULD BE EXPORTED FROM AMERICA, BUT WHY IT SHOULD REMAIN THERE.

(From the Economist, June 28.)

Mr. Chase has already made good one of the anticipations of our article last week. It had been contended that the issue of inconvertible notes was safe in America because the quantity was limited—because it was restricted to 150,000,000 dollars, or 31,000,000*l*. We then *feared* the limit would soon have to be extended, and now Mr. Chase asks for another 24,000,000*l*. The effect of this application to Congress has been to raise the premium on gold, which is certainly now more than 5 per cent., and is even said to have been 7 per cent., though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the latter quotation. When a powerful disturbing cause such as the apprehended issue of many new notes is introduced into a delicate market—as we know the exchange market to be—its effects are often irregular. For the moment, there is an indisposition to do business in articles likely to be affected by the new circumstance. We are not concerned to settle what is the precise premium on gold at New York at this moment. Our aim is to show that the inference ordinarily deduced from it is unfounded. It is fancied that the higher the premium on gold, the more likely is gold to come here. In truth, however, the reverse would be more accurate. The lower the premium on gold at New York, the more likely is it to be exported from New York to England.

The test of exchange operations is a simple test, though the details of the necessary calculations are often rather difficult. That test is a plain matter of business: how is it possible to make a remittance from the country where we have our money to the country where we wish to have it? If you have a credit of 100,000 dollars at New York and wish to remit it to England, you must choose how you will bring it, and the "exchange" shows you how to choose.

Ordinarily, a man with 100,000 dollars to remit from New York would choose what is *by him* the cheaper medium. Coin or bullion is an inconvenient and expensive mode of taking or sending money: it is bulky; it requires the payment of freight and the payment of insurance. A bill of exchange payable in London requires no such expense, and is subject to no similar inconvenience. It may be sent by the mail; its cost is the postage, and it needs no insurance. Commonly, therefore, the remitter to London asks for a bill on London. The limit to his doing so is the price. If bills on London should be very dear,—if for sending every 100*l.* to London he should be asked to pay a very large percentage,—he would pause. He would say: I am sending this piece of paper to London instead of sending gold, because the paper is cheaper; but *is it cheaper?* This sort of paper is becoming so dear that I had better calculate whether the premium I am asked to pay on the bill is not larger than the freight and insurance I have of necessity to pay on the gold."

If the premium on bills is sufficiently high, he will decide to send gold. But then (and this is the critical consideration at the present moment), suppose there is a premium on gold as well as bills. His dollars are in notes: I suppose, that would ordinarily happen, that he has a credit at a bank; all he will extract from the bank is paper. With this paper he must purchase gold, and if the premium on gold be as much as the premium on bills, he will send bills and not gold. He will not choose the more cumbrous remitting medium—metal, unless he is compelled so to do by the greater costliness of the less cumbrous medium—paper.

Gold now comes from the United States because the premium on bills is greater than the premium on gold. The present rate of exchange is about 116 or thereabouts, or taking 108 as the par of exchange, nearly 8 per cent. premium. The more settled premium on gold is between 5 and 6. The difference between them is quite sufficient to cause the export of bullion from New York to England. Under ordinary circumstances, when the premium on bills rises from 108 (the par) to about 110, bullion is exported to England. Contrary to common belief, the lower the premium on bills (other things being the same), the greater is the probability (other circumstances being identical) that gold will be exported from America.

Undoubtedly the depreciation of the Federal currency tends to cause the export of gold to England. But it does so by the cheapness of gold, not by its dearness. As soon as, from the quantity of the precious metals disengaged from circulation, prices, when measured not in paper but in those metals, rise in value, there is a discouragement to export these high-priced commodities, and an encouragement to import them. An unfavourable balance of trade is created. The premium on bills rises, and gold leaves the country. But this is only in as far as *metallic* prices (if we may say so) are affected, and in as far as gold is made cheap; it is a consequence of the diminished value of gold as compared with commodities, not of its enhanced value as compared with paper.

We remarked last week that the issue of an inconvertible paper, though it expels much gold from circulation, also tends to absorb much gold in hoarding—an effect to which a civil war naturally lends its aid. With a depreciating currency, the safe man who does nothing—who keeps a steady balance at his banker's—is daily losing. A careful man does not like this, and he keeps any coin he can get hold of. We must not too readily assume that the whole of the American currency will be thrown out of work and sent abroad: much of it will be secreted at home.

We are not saying that some gold will not come here. America is a gold-producing country, and ought to export much,—in ordinary times does export much. The purchase of American securities by America from Europe is an entirely new cause, tending to turn the balance of trade against America. The usual *tendency* of a large issue of paper is to render some gold superfluous, and, therefore, to render all gold cheap. We are only arguing that the tendency to hoarding in America tends to counteract all these causes, and that in itself, the premium on gold which excites so many anticipations, is rather a reason why it will not come, than why it will.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF RUSSIA.

(From the London Review, June 28.)

The thousandth anniversary of the existence of the Russian Empire is close at hand. A thousand years have all but passed away since the time when Rurik gathered up the scattered reins of government, and consolidated the failing republican institutions of the North into the vigorous Slavonic Monarchy. "On the 26th of August, 1862, I shall astonish Europe," the Emperor Alexander II. is stated to have said. On that day, when Russia completes its *millennium*, a great festival was to have been celebrated at Nijny-Novgorod. The Emperor was to have gone there, and delegates from all parts of the empire were to have assisted him in solemnly inaugurating a great monument, erected in honour of the Fatherland, and dedicated to the memory of its illustrious dead. But it is now reported that the festival is to be postponed till September, on account of the ominous excitement which is manifesting itself throughout the empire, and the Emperor will have another month in which to consider in what manner he may most efficiently accomplish a European surprise. Meanwhile many an anxious eye is gazing in the direction of St. Petersburg, and very uneasy must be the minds of the watchers who strive to read the signs of the times from the palace windows of Vienna and Berlin. Strange sounds are wafted to their ears on the breeze which blows from what used to be the stronghold of despotism. Long-silenced voices are making themselves heard, names which were scarcely whispered in olden times are now being spoken aloud by a thousand tongues, and the unfamiliar murmur of an angry people is waxing stronger day by day.

It is difficult to conceive a more embarrassing position than that of the Emperor. He has been styled Alexander the Well-meaning and he fully deserves the epithet. His intentions are, to all appearance, excellent, and he is sincerely desirous of carrying them out. But he stands almost alone, and he does not possess the force of intellect and strength of character which have enabled some rulers to bear down all opposition, and to accomplish to the full the plans they have silently matured. He is greatly influenced by the personal friends whom his affectionate nature makes him desirous of pleasing, and their opposition constantly disarranges his schemes and unsteadies his purposes. Hence arises the vacillation in his progress towards reform, and the hesitation which he manifests in annihilating many abuses. But there is one point from which he will not allow his attention to be diverted. He is determined to accomplish the emancipation of the serfs, and towards this end he is working with an unswerving will, and an energy which never flags. But the difficulties with which he has to deal are enormous, and at present the machinery which he has set in motion has proved inadequate to the task it had to perform, and he must see that his operations, as far as they have yet gone, have been productive of very little success. By the decree of the 19th of February, 1861, agreements were to be drawn up between every proprietor and his serfs, by which it was to be settled how much he has to receive in return for their emancipation. It was hoped that they would buy the land they required from him, either giving the money at once to him, or arranging to pay it by instalments. Even if they did not feel inclined to buy, he could compel them to do so, but in that case he could only ask for 80 per cent. of the price fixed upon. But if he were unwilling to part with his land, they could not force him to sell. If the parties had not come to an agreement at the end of the year, the Government was to interfere and settle the business. Unfortunately for the success of the scheme, it was discovered, in February, 1862, that only 14,000 agreements had been drawn up out of 140,000, so that a tenth part only of the task was done. In some cases the proprietors refused to sell, and in a great many the peasants showed no inclination to buy. The land, they said, already belonged to the community, and they ought not to be called upon to purchase what was already their own. Individually they could not claim it, but collectively they had a right to it, and their proprietor ought not to expect them to pay for what was not his property. The new law released them personally from his sway, and they had now no longer any power over them; or what they considered their fields. He had better go away and live in the great cities, where the Emperor would support him, and recompense him for his losses; and so, in a great number of cases, the serfs used to avail themselves of the benefits offered them. In others, the proprietors offered a passive resistance, declining to do anything themselves, and leaving it to the Government to make the necessary arrangements. But the Minister of the Interior found himself unable to cope with the gigantic task of settling the details of some hundred and twenty thousand complicated bargains, and the Government was obliged to confess that some new regulation must supersede that which had resulted in failure. Meanwhile the peasants are growing impatient, and manifesting a very angry feeling towards the nobles, who are accused of preventing the Emperor from bestowing on the people the benefits which he wishes to give. The Russian nobility forms a population of about 722,000 individuals, and their interests are opposed to those of about sixty-four millions in Russia alone. If the two classes are brought into collision, a terrible state of things must ensue. The Russian peasant is cruel to a degree when his passions are fully roused, and if a servile insurrection broke out it might be marked by a series of atrocities like those committed by the Ruthenians in Gallicia, when they attacked the Polish nobility, in 1846, and destroyed families at a blow. Such an insurrection would no doubt be suppressed by the army, but the former state of affairs could not be restored, and the result would be the establishment of a military despotism of the sternest nature.

Fortunately for themselves, the Russian nobles appear to take a sensible view of the present crisis. Some of them may be inclined to a reactionary course, and those who constitute the Camarilla at St. Petersburg are, as a body, bitterly opposed to the scheme of emancipation and the very name of reform, but the great majority are willing to second the Emperor in his plans, and are desirous of freeing the country from what they feel is a danger and a disgrace. In the assembly at Moscow the Liberal party composed more than three-fourths of the whole number of deputies, and an address to the Emperor was voted, demanding entire liberty for the press, and the convocation of "a general assembly composed of the representatives of all classes, for the purpose of drawing up a plan of reform." The nobles who met at St. Petersburg went even further than this, for they appeared inclined to ask that the States-General should be convoked, and discussed the question at some length. A similar spirit manifested itself in the assemblies which met at Novgorod, at Toula, Tver, and Smolensk: in all a leaning towards constitutional forms, and a desire for liberty of speech, were plainly manifested.

The idea of a free Parliament is evidently floating in the minds of the enlightened party in Russia. Prince Dolgorukov, in his recent work on Russian reforms, recommends the creation of two chambers, a House of Lords and a House of Commons; but his scheme has few advocates among his countrymen. Some few ardent politicians are desirous of introducing republican institutions at once, clearing away the Emperor as an unnecessary ornament, stripping the nobles of all their privileges, and entrusting the government of the country to an assembly of deputies chosen by universal suffrage. But their number is extremely limited, and their opinions have no great weight. The general feeling appears to be in favour of a national assembly, formed partly of nobles, partly of delegates sent by the municipalities, partly of representatives of the peasants. All legislative enactments should require their consent, and they should have a control over the public expenditure. The Emperor should hold the position of a constitutional monarch, and his ministers should be personally responsible for his actions.

To some assembly of this kind the Emperor will very probably be obliged to have recourse. The social condition of the empire will afford the first subject of consideration, and a considerable time must elapse before so complicated and important a question can be finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties. We believe that the nobles are willing to part with their privileges, or at least that they profess a readiness to give up what they see that they can no longer retain. The general abolition of corporal punishment must ensue, and the minds of the prople being released from the terror of the whip which has always demoralised them, the national character will become more manly and honest. The judges of the superior courts of law will be made independent of the government, and the great army of functionaries whonow fatten upon the spoil extracted from the rest of the community will be placed under a salutary and unfamiliar restraint. When the abuses of the present day have been done away with, and the wounds which they have been inflicting in past years are cured, the Russian patriots look forward to a glorious future for their country. They see the constitutional bulwarks or liberty firmly rooted in its soil, and a free and happy people developing its resources beneath their shelter. The imperial power, they expect, will dwindle down to a presidential influence, and the empire will become one vast Pan-Slavic Federation. The Poles will be freed from their German masters, and along with them will come the Czechs of Bohemia, the Slovaks of Hungary, the Gallician Ruthenians, the inhabitants of the Danubia Principalities, and all the other tribes of Slavonic race. Each great district may form a separate State, passing its own law, and enjoying its peculiar institutions, but communicating with the rest of the country by means of a general Congress at Moscow or St. Petersburg. One common interest will bind into a vigorous body politic the various members of the Slavonic people, actuated by one grand idea, and speaking, though in various dialects, one noble tongue. Already there is a movement among the nations of kindred race towards their holy land, and not long ago a deputation was sent to St. Petersburg from the six thousand Czechs in America, offering to become subjects of the Russian Crown, if lands could be allotted to them on the Amur.

Some Federation of this king may possibly be formed in future years, but at present there are too many conflicting interests at work to allow of the realization of so bright a dream. The Poles hate the Russians, the Ruthenians hate the Poles, and similarly all round the empire circles a chain of mutual enmities, keeping alive a perpetual feeling of mistrust and dislike. In Russia itself the peasants are suspicious of the nobles, and their smouldering anger may at any moment blaze out into hot wrath. Little seems to be known as to the origin of the conflagrations which have been lately raging in the great cities. It appears certain that they are caused by incendiaries, but the actual culprits have not yet been detected. The Conservative party are accused of instigating the people to excesses, in order to make the Emperor relinquish his reforms in disgust. But the suspicion seems to be unfounded, and it is probably the agents of the republican propaganda who are now writing their gospel in letters of fire, with the intention of frightening the Government into more rapid progress, and of startling the people into revolt. The lower classes of St. Petersburg are panic-stricken, and will most probably be driven to some fearful excesses if the fires continue. It is said that they flung two suspected incendiaries into the flames during the recent burning of the Apraxin Dvor, one of the cheap bazars of the city, and in such cases the innocent generally suffer for the guilty. So common are the threatening notices now being circulated in the capital, that the very children play at fire-raising, and a boy of eleven years old was detected, a few days ago, writing on his tutor's door, "This house shall be burned down to-night." Great conflagrations are rumoured, even at Odessa, and at Moscow, where similar fires raged last year; but there seems ground for doubting the truth of these reports, as the greater part of the Moscow fire-engines were sent to St. Petersburg by rail, and it is not stated that there has been occasion to recall them. But, even if the accounts are exaggerated, it is evident that there is ground for serious alarm, and it is with the greatest interest that we should watch the progress of events, and very deep should be our feeling of respect for the ruler who is striving to hold the even tenor of his way, though surrounded by an opposing court, and menaced with the ingratitude of an angry people.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT ON THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

(From the London Review, June 28.)

The judgment delivered last Wednesday, in the Court of Arches, on the contributions of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson to the "Essays and Reviews," fills forty-four folio pages of print, and even if it had been printed *in extenso* in the daily papers it would hardly have enabled an unprofessional reader to appreciate the exact position in which it places the two important cases to which it refers. We propose to give such an analysis of it as will effect this object. The great length of the judgment precludes us from adding any observations on policy or its soundness.

The first step in a prosecution, in the ecclesiastical courts, for publishing heretical opinions is what is called exhibiting articles; that is, a written document, called the articles, is brought under the notice of the Court by the prosecutor. This document sets out the passages impugned, at length. It then goes on to state shortly the erroneous doctrine which they contain, and to specify the Articles or other formularies of the Church to which that doctrine is opposed. The defendant may, if he pleases—and in the two cases in question each defendant did,—as it is technically called, "oppose the admission" of the articles, taking objection either to their form or their substance. Should the Court hold that the articles are good, both in substance and in form, they are admitted; should it hold that they are bad in substance, they are rejected; should it hold that they are bad in form, or that they are bad in substance as to part, they are ordered to be reformed, either by setting right the error in form, or by striking out the part which is bad in substance. The elaborate argument which took place last winter was on this stage of the case. The defendants contended that the articles ought not to be admitted, as they were bad both in substance and in form; the prosecutors maintained the contrary.

There were eleven accusing articles in the charge against Dr. Williams, and eight in the charge against Mr. Wilson. All or most of them were framed in the same way. They first set out the passages objected to; they then specified various Articles and formularies to which they were alleged to be opposed, and also a variety of passage of Scripture, which were referred to as the epistles or gospels, or proper lessons appointed to be read on particular days. The first objection taken by the counsel for the defendants was that none of these passages ought to be introduced, as neither the epistles, the gospels, nor the proper lessons formed part of the doctrine of the Church. In this Dr. Lushington agreed. He directed the articles to be reformed, by striking out all reference to extracts from the Bible found in the Prayerbook. He observed, that the effect of the Gorham case was, "that all theological doctrines not determined by the Articles or Liturgy are open questions," and he said, that if this mode of pleading proposed by the prosecution were admitted, "instead of all questions of doctrine not contrary to the Articles of religion and the formularies being left open, the Court would have to compare what is impugned—a sermon or essay—by numberless references to various parts of Scripture."

This was the only important question of form which the judgment decided. It affected both cases throughout.

Upon the question of substance, the result was, that of the eleven articles against Dr. Williams, seven were rejected, two ordered to be reformed, and two admitted. Of the eight articles against Mr. Wilson, five were rejected, two were ordered to be reformed, and one was admitted. Eight of the nineteen articles exhibited in the two cases taken together, namely, five of those against Dr. Williams and three of those against Mr. Wilson, referred, in Dr. Lushington's language, to "the question of the authority (to use the best term I can) to be ascribed by the clergy to the Bible, and the limits within which the clergy are restricted in publishing opinions immediately connected with Holy Writ." Dr. Lushington, therefore, laid down, in the first place, his view of the doctrine of the Church of England on the subject of the Bible. That doctrine, he said, "is more particularly contained in the 6th, 7th, and 20th Articles of Religion, and also in the question and answer in the service for the ordination of deacons." This question and answer are as follows:—"Do you unfeignedly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament? *A.* I do believe them." On the meaning of this declaration Dr. Lushington said, "In the generality of the expression, 'I do believe,' I must be satisfied by the subject-matter. There must be a *bonâ-fide* belief that the Holy Scriptures contain everything necessary to salvation, and that to that extent they have the *direct* sanction of the Almighty." With regard to the 6th and 20th Articles of Religion, Dr. Lushington put a judicial construction on the words italicized in the following expressions:—"*Holy Scripture* containeth all things necessary to salvation." "Those *canonical* books of whose *authority* there never was any doubt in the Church." "It is not lawful for the Church to ordain anything that is contrary to *God's Word written*." He said, "I think that the expression Holy Scripture means Scripture contradistinguished from all other writings, and that the adjective *holy* denoted Divine origin." "I think that the word *canonical* clearly appears upon the face of the article, namely, books whose authority was never doubted in the Church, and by authority I mean Divine authority." With regard to the twentieth article, he said, "The expressions 'God's Word written' and 'Scripture' are in this [article plainly identical." He further held that "in the phrases 'God's Word written' and 'Holy Scripture' containeth all things necessary to salvation is necessarily implied the doctrine that in all things necessary for salvation the Holy Scriptures are exempted from the extraordinary and supernatural interposition of the Almighty." Lastly, he held "the view of the Church was that for all practical purposes the article, and the list of enumerated books, referred to the version then authorized, or 'the versions that might be authorized in future times.'" He summed up the whole in these words:—

"In subscribing the Articles every clergyman becomes under an obligation not to preach or teach, that is, not advisedly to maintain, any doctrine which tends to weaken or destroy the Divine authority of Scripture as contained in the authorized version, or to negative its truth. I must hold that to deny that the Holy Scripture contained all things necessary to salvation, or deny the canonicity of these books or any one of them, or substantially to impeach their Divine authority, would be a violation of the sixth Article, and also a disregard of the declaration of belief made in them at the ordination of deacons."

Having laid down these principles, Dr. Lushington proceeded to the consideration of the charges themselves. The seventh (the first accusing) article charged Dr. Williams with saying—"In the Bible, as an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom, he" (Baron Bunsen) "finds a record of the spiritual giants whose experience generated the atmosphere we breathe." Dr. Lushington held, first, that this amounted to an expression of Dr. William's own opinion; and secondly, that "to characterize, without qualification, the Bible as an expression of devout reason, is inconsistent with the doctrine that it was written by the interposition of God." He added—"If it be God's Word written, as said in the twentieth article, it is not the expression of devoute reason. Devout reason belongs to the acts and doings of man, and not to the works of the Almighty." In another passage Dr. Williams said—"The Bible is before all things the written voice of the congregation." Dr. Lushington, in similar terms declared that this expression was opposed to the articles of religion. These expressions formed part of too much longer passages, which it would be necessary to quote in order to understand their full purport; for the sake of brevity we do not reprint them. To this extent the article was admitted; but it contained another passage of great importance, which was struck out. With respect to that passage, Dr. Lushington said:—

"What is the true meaning of these words? I apprehend it must mean this: That the clergy (for I speak of these only) are at liberty to reject parts of Scripture upon their own opinion that the narrative is inherently incredible, to disregard precepts in Holy Writ because they think them evidently wrong. Whatever I may think as to the danger of the liberty so claimed, still, if the liberty do not extend to the impugning of the articles of religion, or the formularies, the matter is beyond my cognizance."

The article accordingly was ordered to be reformed by striking out this passage.

The eighth article related to the subject of prophecy. The passages extracted from the Essay were exceedingly long, and discussed the question whether in the Old Testament there were any direct predictions of the circumstances recorded in the New Testament. The following are Dr. Lushington's observations upon it:—

"The concluding passage illustrates, as I conceive, the view taken by Dr. Williams of Messianic prophecy, viz., that such prophecy is not the miraculous prognostication of an event hereafter to take place, but the historical representation of some suffering prophet or remnant, exhibiting the same qualities which were afterwards shown in the time of our Saviour. I am strongly inclined to say, that such my understanding of the meaning of Dr. Williams was not only not denied by one at least of his counsel, but avowed and defended. These positions, maintained by Dr. Williams with regard to Messianic prophecy, are not consonant with the doctrine of the Church, as usually promulgated by high authority. The doctrine usually maintained is, that the prophecies are beyond doubt Messianic,—not that every prophecy is Messianic, not that there are not particular portions of doubtful application with respect to which criticism may be justly used; but the doctrine is, that there is ample and incontestable proof that an adequate portion of the prophecies is Messianic; that the great events of our Lord appearing on earth, and many of the other facts connected with his appearance, are foretold by the prophets through the aid of the Holy Spirit. Such is the doctrine recognized; and it is furthermore esteemed to be one of the fundamental proofs of the truth of the faith of the Church.

"But this is not the question which the law directs me to consider. The real question is, Has Dr. Williams, in these passages, contravened any of the Articles of Religion or the Liturgy as cited?

"Now, admitting that Dr. Williams, in the extracts just read, has denied Messianic prophecy, I cannot find in the Articles of Religion quoted, viz., the Sixth and Seventh, any direct mention of Messianic prophecy, or undoubted reference to it; though it is possible that with regard to the Seventh Article others may be of a different opinion. The Court, then, cannot say that the Articles have been infringed in this particular."

He also held that the clause in the Nicene Creed, "The Holy Ghost spoke by the prophets," while it directly affirms that the Holy Ghost spoke by the prophets, does not say, nor of necessity imply, that subject of which the Holy Ghost spoke by the prophets was the Messiah."

The ninth article charged Dr. Williams with denying the canonicity of Daniel, by maintaining that Daniel was not the author of the book known by that name; that the book was written in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, to encourage the Jews; and that it contains no prophecies except by way of allegory and type. Dr. Lushington held that the charge was true, but that such opinions were not illegal. This article was rejected.

In the tenth article passages were quoted in which Dr. Williams said:—

"By making the fourth gospel the latest of all our genuine books, he (Baron Bunsen) accounts for its style (so much more Greek than the Apocalypse), and explains many passages. The verse, 'and no man ascended up to Heaven but he that came down,' is intelligible as a free comment near the end of the first century; but has no meaning in our Lord's mouth at a time when the Ascension had not been heard of. So the Apocalypse, if taken as a series of poetical visions . . . ceases to be a riddle."

He went on to say that St. Paul was not the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews; that he (Dr. Williams) considered that epistle post apostolic; and that "the second of the Petrine Epistles having alike internal and external evidence against its genuineness, is necessarily surrendered as a bole." In all this Dr. Lushington held that there was no illegality, as "genuineness" might refer to the question whether the epistle was the genuine production of St. Peter, and might not be used in the sense of canonicity. This article was rejected.

In the eleventh article Dr. Williams was charged with saying,—

"Our deluge takes its place among geological phenomena, no longer a disturbance of law from which science shrinks, but a prolonged play of the forces of fire and water, rendering the primeval regions of Northern Asia uninhabitable." . . . "In the half ideal, half traditional notices of the beginning of our race compiled in Genesis," &c.

In other passages he was said to have explained the avenger who slew the first-born as the Bedouin host; to have spoken of the account of the passage of the Red Sea as a description "to be interpreted with the latitude of poetry;" to have described the Book of Judges as bearing traces "of embodying history in its most popular form;" to have explained the angel who interposed to prevent Abraham from sacrificing Isaac as the voice of conscience; and to have given other similar interpretations of various other narratives usually supposed to be miraculous. Dr. Lushington held that this was not illegal. He said:—

"What Dr. Williams has written may be wholly irreconcilable with that which is generally esteemed to be the orthodox teaching of the Church, but is not struck at by the sixth and seventh articles."

He added:—

"A general averment that the statements of Holy Scripture as to historical facts may be read and understood in a wholly figurative sense, cannot be deemed a violation of the declaration of belief in the truth of Scripture. Such a particular construction, however erroneous or absurd, on a part of Holy Scripture, cannot in a criminal case be deemed a contradiction of the deacon's declaration of his belief in the truth of Holy Scripture. It is a denial of the truth of ordinary, or what may be called orthodox interpretation, but not of the truth of the writing itself."

This article was rejected.

The remaining articles are of less public interest. The twelfth article charged that Dr. Williams had said, "Propitiation would be the recovery of that peace which cannot be while sin divides us from the Searcher of hearts." The expression occurred in a statement of Baron Bunsen's opinions, but Dr. Lushington held that Dr. Williams had adopted it, and also that it was repugnant to the thirty-first Articles of Religion. So far the article was admitted, but as to another expression relating to salvation it was reformed, the passage being struck out. The thirteenth article referred to expressions relating to baptism. Dr. Lushington held that they were "essentially historical," and maintained no position at all. This article was rejected. The fourteenth article referred to the incarnation. Dr. Lushington held that the passage alleged to impugn that doctrine was substantially "not an unfair quotation or rather expression of the substance of what St. Paul wrote" (Rom. i. 1—4.) The article was rejected. The fifteenth article charged a denial of the doctrine of justification, expressed by a ratification of Baron Bunsen's opinion on that subject. Dr. Lushington held that the charge was made out, and admitted the article. The sixteenth article charged no offence, but was admitted, though "of very little importance." The seventeenth charged that "the scope, tendency, and design" of the essay was to inculcate a disbelief of the inspiration and divine authority of the Scriptures, &c. It was rejected on the ground that the Court could not entertain such a question as an inquiry into the "scope, tendency, and design" of a work, but must confine itself to specific passages contrasted with specific authorities.

The general result is, that Dr. Williams is in substance convicted of having maintained—

That the Bible is an expression of devout reason, and the written voice of the congregation;

That propitiation is the recovery of that peace which cannot be while sin divides us from the Searcher of hearts; and

That justification by faith means only the peace of mind or sense of divine approval, which comes of trust in a righteous God;

And that he is acquitted of all the other charges brought against him.

Mr. Wilson was charged in the seventh (the first accusatory) article against him, with maintaining that—

"Our Saviour Christ was and is a mere teacher of morality and a moral reformer, and not also the revealer of God's scheme of redemption of mankind from sin and misery."

A long passage was quoted in support of this charge, but Dr. Lushington held that it was not made out, and the article was rejected. The eighth article was founded on a discussion by Mr. Wilson of the doctrine of the Church on the Bible. He begins by criticising the Sixth Article, and goes on to say that under its terms any one is free in judgment—

"To accept literally or allegorically, or as parable or poetry or legend, the story of a serpent tempter, of an ass speaking with man's voice, of an arresting of the earth's motion, of waters standing in a solid heap, of witches, and a variety of apparitions."

And he concludes—

"Those who are able to do so ought to lead the less educated to distinguish between the different kinds of words which it [the Bible] contains; between the dark patches of human passion and error which form a partial crust upon it, and the bright centre of spiritual truth within."

Part of the criticism on the Sixth Article was in these words:—

"Even if the Fathers have usually considered 'canonical' as synonymous with 'miraculously inspired,' there is nothing to show that their sense of the word must necessarily be applied in our own Sixth Article."

Upon this Dr. Lushington says "I cannot concur with this exposition of the Sixth Article;" and after repeating his own views, as given above, he adds,—

"I feel myself compelled to come to the conclusion that, in the passage quoted, Mr. Wilson, expressing the opinion which he himself holds, denies that the Bible was written by the special interposition of the Almighty power; and that such doctrine cannot be reconciled to the Sixth and Twentieth Articles."

The remainder of the extract he did not consider illegal.

The ninth article referred to Mr. Wilson's views on what he called "ideology." The passage extracted, was said by the prosecution to amount to an affirmation,—

"That a clergyman of the Church of England is at liberty to hold and promulgate a metaphorical or ideal interpretation in respect of any part of the Scriptures as to him shall seem meet, and to deny the reality of any of the facts contained in the Scriptures."

Dr. Lushington said:—

"As to the right of holding or promulgating metaphorical or ideal interpretations in respect to parts of the Scripture, I have said before, and I must repeat *usque ad nauseam*, that I have no concern with interpretation save so far as relates to the Articles of Religion and formularies."

He also said, his exception of the meaning of the terms "idealist" and "ideology" was that,—

"An idealist claims the right of interpreting Scripture contrary to the rule prescribed by law for interpreting the Articles of Religion; contrary, that is, to the usual meaning, the literal and grammatical sense, and of saying, 'this or that narrative is an allegory, a parable, poetry, or legend.' Whatever be the effect of this liberty, I cannot deny that it exists in the Church within the limits stated, that is so long as it is not applied to contradict any doctrine contained in the articles or formularies. . . . . I plainly see to what fearful consequences this doctrine may be carried, but provided the doctrines of the Articles of Religion and the formularies are not controverted, the law lays down no limits of construction, no rule of interpretation for the Scriptures. My authority cannot reach this case. Accordingly I reject the article."

The tenth and eleventh articles charged Mr. Wilson with disobeying the thirty-sixth Canon, which enjoins subscription to the Articles, by reason of a variety of speculations as to the nature of the obligations which the terms of subscription impose. Dr. Lushington held that the thirty-sixth Canon did not apply to the case, intimating, however, strong disapproval of the passages, and suggesting that the fifth Canon (which was not pleaded) might apply to them. These articles were rejected.

The twelfth article referred to a passage in which Mr. Wilson discussed the question of the future state of heathens, and maintained that,—

"As to the necessity of faith in a Saviour to those people who could never have had it, no one upon reflection can believe in any such thing—doubtless they will be equitably dealt with."

This Dr. Lushington considered legal. Mr. Wilson went on to say:—

"When we hear fine distinctions drawn between covenanted and uncovenanted mercies, it seems either to be a distinction without a difference, or to amount to a denial of the broad and equal justice of the Supreme Being."

This he held to be illegal. Mr. Wilson proceeded:—

"If our traditions tell us that they (*i. e.* the heathen) are involved in the curse and perdition of Adam, and may justly be punished hereafter individually for his transgression, not having been extricated from it by saving faith, we are disposed to think that our traditions cannot herein firmly declare to us the words and inferences from Scripture: but if on examination it should turn out that they have, we must say that the author of the Scriptural books have in those matters represented to us their own inadequate conceptions, and not the mind of the Spirit of God."

This Dr. Lushington held was no violation of the Ninth Article, or of the Eighteenth. This article was reformed.

The thirteenth [illegible] was given up at the hearing.

The fourteenth article charged Mr. Wilson with expressing a hope that at some period all persons might either be saved or released from future punishment. Dr. Lushington held that this was contrary to the words of the Athanasian Creed.—"They that have done evil shall go into everlasting fire."

The general result is that Mr. Wilson is convicted of having denied the Sixth Article by maintaining that the word "canonical" in that article is not synonymous with "miraculously inspired;" of having denied the Eighteenth Article by denying the distinction between covenanted and uncovenanted mercies; and of denying the doctrine that they that have done evil shall go into everlasting fire, by expressing a hope that ultimately all may be saved, or at least released.

As the matter now stands either side may appeal to the Committee of Council. If they do not, the prosecutors will have to reform their articles. When the reformed articles are admitted the defendants may either retract or argue the case again, or submit to a judgment; from that judgment either party may appeal to the Committee of Council. It is thus difficult to say when the matter will be finally settled, but the immense importance of the present judgment has induced us to give this full account of its purport and scope.

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INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England